CLEVELAND ON SILVER.

THE EX-PRESIDENT'S LATE LETTER AGAINST FREE COINAGE.

Comments of Western and Southern Democrats on His Position General Idea that He Has Damaged His Presidential Prospects. Capital Gleanings.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 12.- [Special.] Ex-President Cleveland's letter reaffi.ming his antagonism to silver has been the only subject of discussion at the Capitol to-day. The Democrats thought of nothing else. Sentors and representatives gathered in groups to discuss the new phase of the Presidential race of 1892. Among the silver men there was but a single opinion. That was that Cieveand's letter had very materially diminished his chance of getting the nomination. Many of them, indeed, most of them went so far as to express the opinion that the letter has virtually taken Cleveland out of the race. Some of them are severe in their criticisms. Representative Bland, of Missouri, is one of the very foremost representatives of the silver sentiment. He expressed himself in the following emphatic manner.

very foremost representatives of the silversentiment. He expressed himself in the following emphatic manner;

Every one must see that Mr. Cleveland has
made a mistake. This is the first time we
have heard from the Reform Club of New
York. We have been under the shadew of a
threatened despetism controlling the elections of the country. This club has been
tumb. It was not the East which resented the
country from controllization and despotism. An
alliance of the West and the South fought the
battle of freedom. They got no eticouragement from the Reform Club of New York.
Only when the money base of Wall street
gare disturbed patriotic indignation seems to
have seized had upon the a. The free cauage of silveris a Western and Southern measure
in the interest of freedom from the thraldom of
Wall street. Free elections and free cainage
go hand in hand and no man can be elected
on the Lemocratic blafform who is not in
sympathy with that movement. The farmers
of the West, the Northwest and the South are
would be bond together on this trorvestific. sympathy with that movement. The farmers of the West, the Northwest and the South are solidly bound together on this proposition—the freedom of States, the constitutional money of our fathers, free silver and free gold, and they propose to press the lighting on that line. Even the State of Kansas denounced the Election bill as a sectional measure, while the money bags of Wall streat were silont on the question.

Mr. Clevelands letter makes his candidacy ridiculous. He will have no following west of the Alleghany mountains.

THE VIRGINIA DELEGATION.

THE TIMES correspondent obtained other interviews, beginning with the Democrats of the Virginia delegation.

Senator Barbour expressed the opinion that the letter would repel Cleveland's supporters in the West and South. He said the early sentiment was clearly in favor of free silver. The Democrate party, added Senator Barbour, does not need to win recruits from Wall street and money centres. They want to attract the farmers, the producing classes. The great object was to make the party what it was in the days of Jefferson, where the farming add producing classes constituted its great

was in the days of Jefferson, where the farming and producing classes constituted its great bulk. It is clear that the farmers and producers favor free silver. They demand it, and the Democratic sentiment is very largely in sympathy with them.

Senator Daniel said that his position on the silver question was well understeed. In laboring and speaking for free coinage he was consident he represented the sentiment of his constituents. Senator Daniel said that a great danger to the country and recently been averted by the defeat of the Force call. It was defeated through torce of public or popular will, and the popular demand is for free silver. He regretted very much that Mr. Clevoland had seen in to write such an inoppurium letter.

In the present Congress Senator Daniel has been one of the ables, and most effective

portune letter.

In the present Congress Senator Dani-I has been one of the ablest and most effective not casts of free silver. His specifies on that subject are ranked among the most valuable silver literature of the time, and while the Senator refrains from uttering any harsh criticism it is plain that he regards the letter as a big barrier to Cleveland's nomination. Representative Edmand's savs of the letter; "It will be the death of Cleveland politically. The West and South are certainly in carnest in demanding free silver, and the people will not nominate a man who opposes that."

Representative Lester said his impression

people will not hominate a man who opposes that."

Representative Lester said his impression was that the letter would operate to prevent Cleveland's noniminion. He further said it was plain that the present Congress will not emet any silver legislation, and that the question is too prominent, too foreible to be put down. The free coimage of silver, he says, is bound to be one of the principal issues of the nest presidential curvans, and the Democrats will have a candidate in accord with their principles, and one who, if elected, will enforce these principles.

General Lee said it locked to him as if the letter had certainly and seriously damaged Cleveland's chances. He said that smong the leading free silver Democratis Representative Wilson, of West Virginia, was most outspoken in behalf of Cleveland, General Lee said Mr. Wilson held that the Democratic party could not afford to make the silver question an issue as it would certainly divide the party; that such an issue would repel Eastern Democrats. Mr. Wilson maintains that each Democrat should be accorded the privilege of maintaining and expressing his own idea or principle as to silver, that there are other issues upon which the party can be united and can win, and that Cleveland is the best representative of these principles. General Lee added, referring to Wilson's position, "there is a good deal in that," thus apparently intimating that while he favors free silver, he would not, other matters being considered, retire Cleveland because of his attitude.

Ropresentative Gibson, of Maryland, said: "If there remained a shadow of doubt in the mind of anybody as to the neumation of Mr. Cleveland, it has been dissipated by the publication of this letter. The Gorman boom has received a great impetus."

received a great impetus.'

LIVELY DEBATE IN PROSPECT.

A lively debate in the House on the civil A lively debate in the House on the civil service system is in prospect as soon as the consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill is concluded. A motion to strike out the paragraph for clerks for the Civil Service Commission will be made, and Messrs. Grosvenor and Butterworth, of Ohio, will have some remarks to make. The debate has been postponed until the other items of the bill are disposed of, owing to the fact that a good many members desired to speak on this motion.

SENATOR GORMAN FOR PRESIDENT.

In connection with the publication of the Cleveland letter, opposing silver, and as bearing upon the possibilities of the next Presidential canvass, an expression of Representative Rusk, of Baltimore, to The Times' correspondent is significant.

Rusk is chairman of the Democratic committee of Baltimore and an influential leader of the party in that State. He declined to be interviewed, on the ground that as Maryland will present Senator Gorman as a candidate, Democrats of that State ought not to comment on the attitude of other candidates.

This utterance is significant indicating that the Maryland Democrats have determined to press Senator Gorman. The expressions of Democrats on Cleveland's letter can be summarized by stating that generally Congressmen from the West and South condemn the letter and predict that it will defeat Cleveland's nomination. The Texas delegation is united in opposing Cleveland because of the letter. Some of the members, members of prominence like Culberson. Sayers, Sanburn and Abbott say that the nomination of Cleveland is optimized that the united for Speaker and a great admirer of Cleveland, expresses regret at the utterance of the ex-President, and says the Democrata unit nominate a silver man.

letter, saying it is another evidence of Cleve-

letter, saying it is another evidence of Cleve-land's courage and honesty.

Representative Flower praises the ex-Presi-dent, and even some of the Tanmany mem-bers commend him.

Frank Lawler, of Chicago, says the letter ought to nominate Cleveland, as he shows that he had rather "be right than be Presi-dent."

that he had rather "be right than be President."

As showing the prominenes and vast influence of Cleveland, not for years has any atterance of any nan created such commotion in political circles as this letter. His friends say reaction will soon set in, and upon sober second thought the Democrats will admit that Cleveland is right. It is a long time before it a meeting of the convention and by that time the country will have seen that Cleveland planted himself upon sound financial grounds. That is now their dependence to check the rush of sentiment against him.

Among the rumors relating to the published letter alleged to have been addressed by Henry Watterson to Governor Hill is teat the letter was actually written by Watterson, but never mailed that it was written and submitted to leading Democrate sentiments, but that upon reflection it was not sent to Hill.

CAPITAL NOTES.

CAPITAL NOTES.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs coday ordered a favorable report on the louse bill to incorporate the Pacific Cable louseaux. The bill is reported with an mendicent to reduce from \$200,000 to \$100,000 to line is completed.

ostolice has been established at Antler's,
denburg county, with Betty M. Gill as

Descriptives.

The House Committee on the Judiciary to-day adopted unanimously a report of the sub-committee that investigated allegations of corruption in the United States Court recommending the impeach at of United States Judge Boorman, of the Northern District of Louisinua, for converting to his personal use the moneys paid into his court.

MCKINLEY ON CLEVELAND.

He Attacks the Ex-President in a Speech Be-

Tourno, Ouro, Feb. 12. The Obio Lepub lican League met at Odd-Fellows' Hali this morning at 11 o'clock in honor of Lincoln's

birthday. President Boyle made a speech in congratulating the delegates on the success achieved by the organization.

Mr. McKinley, after the usual complimen-nary allusins, began his speech with a criti-cism of Mr. Cleveland's remarks at the Thorman banquet. It was gratifying, he said, to the release of protection to have that emiis altabas, began as speces with a criscism of Mr. Cleveland's remarks at the
Thurman banquet. It was grafifying, he said,
to the friends of protection to have that emiment Democrat of the State of New York
make open confession of the purposes which
he and his party associates aim to accomplish
by a free trade tariff. Assigned to respond to
the inspiring scattment "American Citizenship," he made "Cheapness" the theme of his
discourse, and counted it among the highest
aspirations of American life. His avowal is
only that protection has always claimed to be
the inevitable tendency of his tariff policy,
which exalts cheap goods from abroad above
good wages at home.

THE TARILY REFORMERS ANSWERED.

THE TARILY REPORMERS ANSWERED.

The tanif reformers asks why we want manufacturing established in the United States when we can buy our goods in other countries as cheap as we can manufacture them at home, if not cheaper. Why maintain defensive tariff at all? Why not normal foreign goods to come unfettered by are custom-house restraint? The best as er, the most conclusive one, is foreign goods to come unfettered by an endom-house restraint? The best in er, the most conclusive one, is written in our own experience under the last free trade tarif of the Democratic party, when theop foreign goods, invited by the low tariff of that period, destroyed our manufactories, checked our mining, suspended our public works and present enterprises, section working men from working including the discount of the section working in from remulcantive to stavation wages or no wages at all surrendered our markets to the foreigner, giving work to his shops and his men by taking it from our shops and our men, and diminished domestic production and domestic employment, thereby increasing those of other countries and other peoples. This was an era of chaquives and powerty." Mr. McKuley said, to which the great Democratic leader and his faction of the party want us to return, and which they have "consecrated" themselves secure. The masses of the people are in no mood for such suggestion.

SUGAR TAXATION.

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SUGAR TAXATION.

The gentleman, McKinley said, who is now so insistent for cheap necessaries of life while in office and clothed with authority, was unwilling that sugar, an article of prime necessity to every household, should come untaxed to the American people, when it was known that it was an annual burden on them of 100,000,000. He stood then as the uncompromising friend for the dear sugar. During all of his four years at the head of the Government he was disagnoring one of our procedus metals, one

of our great products, discreding silver and enhancing the price of gold. He endeavored even before he was inaugurated to office to stop the coinage of silver dollars, and ofterwards and to the end of his administration, persistently used his power to that end.

The protective system, Mr. McKinley said, by encouraging capital to engage in productive enterprises, has accorded to labor and skill greater rewards than could otherwise be secured, defending them against romous foreign competition while promoting home competition and giving the American consumer better products at lower prices and the farmer a better market that was ever enjoyed under the free trade tariffs of the Democratic party. To support this hereferred to the history of the English working classes since the repeal of the corn

this hereferred to the history of the English working classes since the repeal of the corn law, and contrasted them with American working men since the war.

The Major dosed with the statement that the American policy was best adapted to our citenzenship and ervilization which he believed was sustained from Washington down, and by a hundred years of experience.

New Foundland Wants Reciprocity.

New Foundland Wauts Reciprocity.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 12.—New Foundland has already declared for reciprocity with the United States. The Governor's speech at the opening of the Legislature at St. Johns today announced that a reciprocity treaty had been concluded between the colony and the United States, and it only awaited the assent of the Imperial Government. The Government, in behalf of the colony, complains of the delay of England in giving her assent, as well as complaining that the proposals of the British Government for a settlement of the French shore question have not been favorably received by France.

After the speech was read both houses went into session and passed a resolution calling upon the British Government to assent to the reciprocity treaty at circe. Three is much excitement over what is thought to be the unwillingness on the part of England to assent to the reciprocity treaty.

An Old Cothing Firm Pails.

An Old Coothing Firm Fails.

Baltimors, Mr., Feb. 12.—The firm of Noah Walker & Co., consisting of Messrs, S. Hamilter Caughy and Noah Walker, one of the oldest clothing establishments in the United States, and the pioneer in their line of business, made a deed of trust to night for the benefit of creditors. The trustees filed a bond for \$125,000, When Mr. Noah Walker died in 1878, the Messrs, Caughy were made trustees of the estate estimated from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000, but which the trustees in a proceeding lately taken against them, the court stated was not worth above \$500,000.

The failure is probably dus to the proceedings referred to. The firm had two branch houses, one in Washington and one in Petersburg, Va.

To Make a Southern Tour.

To Make a Southern Tour,
Bremingham, Ala., Feb. 12.—William Youngblood, mamber of the Republican National Committee from Alabama, is authority for the statement that immediately after the adjournment of Congress President Harrison, Postmaster-General Wanamaker and other members of the Cabinet will make a tour of the Southern States.

RICHMOND, VA., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1891.

MR. CLEVELAND, RESPONDS TO THE TOAST "OUR COUNTRY."

BEFORE THE BUILDERS.

He Makes an Eloquent Speech Upon the Current lesurs of the Day-He Views the Political Situation of the Country-A Glowing Tribute to the Builders of the United States.

New York, Feb. 12 .- A dinner was tendered tional Association of Euilders this evening at Lenox Lyceum by the Mechanics' and Tradera' five hundred. W. C. Smith, president of the Exchange, presided, and ex-President Gleve-land, Morgan, Schuyler, General James J. Tapper, of Chicago, W. H. Sayward, of Boston: President J. H. Varnold, of the New York Board of Aldermen: Arthur McAllister, of Cleveland, and J. J. Tucker responded to

Board of Aldermen: Arthur McAlister, of Cleveland, and J. J. Tucker responded to toasts.

Mr. Cleveland responded to the toest "Our Country." He said:

"Mr. President and Gentlemen, "When American citizens are gathered together on occasions like this and the hour of feasing is supplemented by teast and sentiment, it is surely fitting that "Our Country" should be prominent among the topics proposed for thought and speech. Evidence is thus furnished of the ever present love and affection of our people for their country promping them at all times and in all places to yield to her ready recognition and homoge.

"The conspicuous place which this sentiment occupies in American thought is the result of our relations to the land which we possess and to the Government under which we live. Our wast domain belongs to our people. They have fought for it and have labored hard for its development and growth. Our Government, too, was fashioned and established by and for our people, and is stataned and ministered at their behest. Subjects of other lands, less free than ours, and those who owe obedience to governments further removed from popular control, may beast of their country in a spirit of natural price and patriotism, and as sharers in its splender and illegance and a habitant regard for constitute authority. But the enthusiasm which warms our hearts at the mention of "Our Country" grows out of ur sense of proprietary and individual right in American institutions. It is mingled with no servile gratifude to any ruler for scan freedom generously conceded to us, nor with admiration of monarchical pomp and splender. The words "Our Country" suggest to us not only a broad domain which is ours, but also a government which is ours, based mon au will, protested and guarded by our love and affection, vonchading to us freedom imited only by our self-imposed restraints, and securing to us as our right absolute and impartial justice.

When we consider the extensive growth of our country—its cities and villages, and all the nations w

seented in this assemble. It will be impossible to find a complete description of any country, ancient or modern which does not method public and private edifices.

"I do not intend to do injustice, in the enthusiosm of this acur, to may of the trades and occupations which have contributed to make our country and other countries great. But truth and cambor exact the confession that the chief among these occupations in all times past has been that of the onlider. He can his work in the early days of created things, and has been throad among the sons of men ever since. The builders advent was signalized by a service to mankind of which not another craft can boast. No one has the hardihood to deny that the construction of the ark was the turning point in the scheme for the perpetuation of the human are. The builders' work in that emorgency saved mankind from a watery grave and if we suffer at the hands of his successors in these involventimes, we should allow his first job to plead loudly in his behalf. If in these days we are evexed by the failure of the builder to observe plans and specifications let us bear in mind that in his first construction he, fortunately for us followed them implicitly. The gopace wood was furnished, the ark was pitched within and without it was built three hundred callists long, fifty cubits broad, and thirty only is high in the window was put in the door we alwaed in the sale and it had a lower, second, and then prompted almost to profamity because the builder has not completed our house within the time agreed let us recall with gratifued the fact had not only for a wind workmanlike manner and actually occupaed seven days before the waters of the fload were upon the earth. If a feeling like paralysis steals over us when a long account for extra work is placed before our afrighted svess let us be reconciled to entrance had the human race was saved without that caseperating incident.

"We sometimes leave things which are elemanted to convey the in pression that there is an irrepressible

phies to a builder for an estimate of the cost of a construction which he contemplates, he ought to receive more definite and trustworthy figures than those frequently submitted to him. I am inclined to think, however, that on the whole the relations of the builder with his fellow-men have been fairly articable. If this were not so, and if disputes and misunderstandings were ordinary incidents of building contracts, it is quite apparent that the buildings which have been put up in our country would have caused enough of quarrels not only to endanger our social fabric, but it transfer much of the wealth now in the hands of builders and their patrons, to the pockets of the members of that peaceful and housest profession to which I have the honor to belong. Though this latter result would not be altogether mournful, the legal profession are so patriotic and so easily satisfied that I am quite certain they are contented with existing conditions.

"The National Association of Builders gives promise in its declared objects and purposes of much usefulness. It recognizes the fact that the relation its members bear to vast numbers of our wage-carners furnishes the opportunity for them to do an important and beneficent work in the way of reconciling differences between employers and employes and averting unprofusable and exasperating conflicts. All must commend the desire of the organization for the adoption of effective precantions against accident and injury to employes and for some provision for such as an injured or incapacitated for work. And all our people ought especially to appreciate the efforts of your Association to aid in the establishment of trade schools for the education and improvement of apprentices. Of course ne one will deny that a workman in your vocation, who labors intelligently and with some knowledge of the underlying reason for his plan of work, does more and better service than one who pursues his round of daily toil, unthinkingly, and as a mere matter of routine or construction which he contemplates, ught to receive more definite and trustwo

imitation. Herein iscertainly a palpable advantage to the workman, to the builder, and to his patron. But the value of a trade school education is not thus limited. The apprentice not only becomes a better workman by means of the education and discipline of such a school, but that very process must also tend to make him a better citizen. While he learns the things which give him an understanding of his work and fits his mind and brain to guide his hand, he also stimulates his perception of that high service which his country claims of him as a citizen.

"For this service he and all of us have placed in our hand, the sufrage of freeman It is only faithfully used when its exercise represents a full consciousness of the responsibilities and duties which its possession imposes, and when it is guided and controlled by a pure conscience and by thoughtful, intelligent, and independent judgment.

"Neither wells, theatres, porches, nor senseable to rely upon themselves.

"As a concluding thought, let me suggest that, though the builders of the United States may erect grand and beautiful edifices which shall be monuments of their skill and evidences of our nation's prosperity, their work is not well done nor their duty wholly performed unless, in pursuance of their contract of citizenship, they join with all their fellow-countrymen in building and finishing in beautiful proportions the grandest and most commanding of all earthly structure—'Our Country."

THE GREAT FATHER SPEARS. President Harrison Addresses the Sioux Indian Delegation.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 12.—The Sioux

Washington, D. C., Feb. 12.—The Sioux Indians called at the Executive Mansion at 1 o'clock this afternoon, and were ushered into the Eastroom. They were drawn up in a semi-circle. The President's family and a number of invited guests were present. Rev. Mr. Cook acted as interpreter. Shortly after 1 o'clock the President appeared and addressed them as follows:

"Will you say to them. Mr. Interpreter, that I have given them an audience to day without any intention of talking to them at any length? They have had an opportunity to state to the Secretary of the Interior and to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs their wants and views. These officers will bring what has been said to my attention. One or two things I will say myself. It has been a great grief to me that some of the people represented by you have recently acted badly; have gone upon the war-path against the government."

You can get nothing by war except punishment. You should understand by this time that you are too weak to contend against the United States in war. You must teach your young men not to be warriors, but citizens. When you suffer any wrong through the agents who are over you, or from any white settlers who are about you, you should peacefully make these things known to us here. The President, the Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the Congress and the great mass of our people desire to deal kindly with you. The agreement that was made with you by General Cook and Governor Foster and Mr. Warner we all desire to carry out faithfully, to do all that we promised to do. I have asked the Congress to pass laws to carry out every provision of the contract made with you. It is believed now that full provision has been made for this. You must not expect that you and your children will always be fed by the Government of the United States without working yourselves. CAN GET NOTHING BY WARL

MUST WORK FOR THEIR BREAD.

Every white man works for the bread and meat that sustains him, and you must learn to do likewise for your own support every year. You must tell your young men to spend their money or trade their ponies for something that is good for them, and not for rifles. I shall try to see that the Indian police are so increased upon the ceservation as to protect you against any bad white men who may live about you. We will try in every way to give your people employment about the agencies, with the army Indian police and otherwise, as we can, and you must each take your allot incest and endeavor the best you can to earn your living, either by plowing or rasing cattle or horses or some other peaceful industry. I hope you will all return to the reservation with these things settled in your minds and you may depend upon us to do everything we can to promote the advincement of your tribe to protect you against aggression on or minry from those who are about you and to encourage every Indian who is disposed to be peaceful and industrious."

At its conclusion each Indian was introduced, and shook hands with the President. The Indian left the Executive Mansion and spent the evening shopping. They leave for the West at a colock to morrow morning.

LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY.

The Republican Club of New York Commemorates the 82nd Anniversary.

New Yons, Feb. 12.—The fifth annual dinner of the Hepublisan Club, commemorative of the eighty-second anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, was held at Delmonico's to-night. The speech of the evening was that of Hannibal Hamlin to the second toast, "The surviving standard bearer of 1960." He received an enthusiastic reception. He said he came to do homage to one of the greatest men the world had ever known, leaving his home at the hazard of his health. He came to pay tribute to Abraham Lincoln. He was not an educated, but a learned man. The world was the school from which he graduated—his professors the men known, leaving his home at the hazard of his health. He came to pay tribute to Abraham Lincoln. He was not an educated, but a learned man. The world was the school from which he graduated—his professors the men he met and from whom he learned his humanity. The speaker continuing, said. "I amyoung in Republicansam, though old in years, but I am grieved at the action of some of our Congressmen. They cast a shadow over my later days. I am grieved at the dishonesty and degradation of some of our Senators." He hoped the club would co-operate with tim to secure the passage of a law to make the birthday of Lincoln a national holiday, similar to that of Washington. In a low voice he concluded. "Remember, I can see the boys in blue as they march in their solitary beats in the eternal camping-

ber. I can see the boys in blue as they march in their solitary beats in the eternal camping-ground, and I can hear their voices telling us to do by Lincoin as they would do had God changed in his wisdom our relative positions."

Congressman Mason, of Illinois, who sat next to Mr. Hamhin, said that he and Senator Higgins, of Delaware, who was also present, had decided to at once introduce a bill in Congress to make Lincoin's birthday a national holiday. Rev. H. T. Wayland, of Philadelphia, delivered an interesting address on the toast "Abraham Lincoin."

Among the letters of regret was one from General Sherman, dated January Slat, which simply stated that he would be unable to attend.

Congressman Mason, of Illinois, responded the congressman Mason, of Illinois, responded that the cast "The Republican Party." He

stepply stated that he would be unable to
attend.

Congressman Mason, of Ultinois, responded
to the toast "The Republican Party." He
said: "We are standing in the shadow of a
great grief, and Sherman stands balancing
between the here and the hereafter. He was
the great captain next to Grant nearest to
the hearts of the people." Other speakers
were Senator Higgins, of Delaware, Hon. J.
M. Thurston, of Nebraska: Hon, Henry C.
Robinson, of Connecticut; and Hon, Wilbur
F. Saunders, of Montana.

Four Times a Soldler's Widow.

Four Times a Soldier's Widow.

Mrs. William Hardin, of Darlington, Montgomery county, Ind., has just made her fourth application for a pension as a widow of a United States soldier, and all previous applications were successful, in 1857 this lady was married to Robert Frost, a Mexican war veteran, who soon died, and as his widow she became a pensioner. She next married John Leatherman, who died in the army in 1882 and she again received a pension as his widow. In 1867 she married Hezekiah W. Daugherty, also a soldier, who died in a few months, and who left her a pension as a legacy. Her first matrimonial venture was with William Hardin, who recently died, leaving her three sons, named respectively. Scott Frost Hardin, Sheridan Daugherty Hardin and plain Shutz Hardin. Mrs. Hardin is a well-preserved lady, and states that she expects to live to wed another soldier.

BALFOUR AND HEALEY.

THEY INDULGE IN A SPAT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Zetland Irish Kellef Fund Gives Rise to the Debate -Mesers, O'Brien and Dillon Surrender to the Authorities and are Imprisoned Foreign Events.

(By Cable to the United Press.) LONDON, Feb. 12 .- The House of Commons to-day witnessed a lively scene for a few moments between Secretary Balfour and some of the Irish members on the subject of the Balfour Irish relief fund.

Mr. Timothy Healy led off by saying that he greeted the re-appearance of Mr. Balfour in the House of Commons because the Irish were anxious to know whether any portion of the relief fund would be paid cash down, Mr. Balfour (with some warmness): "What

fund?

Mr. Healy: "The Zetland fund." Mr. Balfour: "I cannot believe it possible that the honorable member means to usk a question in this House about a private fund, with which the House has nothing to do."

Mr. Healy: "Nothing to do?" (Ironically.) [Cheers.]

[Chears.]
Mr. Swift McNeil (to Balfour): Did not Lord Zetland and yourself appeal for funds in your official capacity?"
Mr. Balfour: "Certainly not."

BURIED IN THE RUINS. Over Twenty Workmen are the Victims of an

Explosion. Quesec, Feb. 12.-About 945 o'clock this

morning the boile in the Quebec Worsted Company's factory, at Hare Point, exploded,

morning the boile in the Quebec Worsted Company's factory, at Hare Point, exploded, completely lestroying the engine and half of the building. A large number of employes were buried in the rains.

The works of the company had been closed down for two weeks while the boilers and machinery were being overhauled and renitted. Operations were to have been resumed this morning, and about three hundred of the operatives were on hand, but owing to some cause the machinery was not started and they were dismissed. Most of them fortunately went back to their homes, but many remained about the building, a number keeping in the vicinity of the engine room for the sake of the warmth. About 9.46 o'clock there was a sudden explosion, which completely wrecked the engine and dye nouse, and demolished a large part of the main building. The noise of the explosion was heard all over the city, and soon a great crowd gathered about the scene.

The work of rescuing the buried in the ruins and recovering the bodies of the dead was at once commenced. The fire brigade was aumoned, but fortunately the horrors of fire were not added to the calamity. In the great excitament which prevailed it was impossible to get a reliable list of the killed and injured, and this may not be obtained until the ruins are thoroughly examined. Several persons who were thought to have been in the force the explosion. About twenty dead have already been taken out, besides as many hadly injured.

The cause of the accident is not yet known, but it is thought some pipes may have been frozen while the fires were out, and so caused a stoppage when the steam was gotten up.

Surrendered to the Police.

Folsework, Feb. 12.—Mesers. Dillon and O'Brien surrendered themselves to the police officials immediately upon the arrival of the steamer from Boulogne.

London, Feb. 12.—Mr. William O'Brien will place his wife in the care of her parents while serving his sentence of imprisonment.

London, February 12.—Mesers, Dillon and O'Brien are being well cared for and have expressed themselves gratified with the courtesy shown them by the authorities. They were permitted to see visitors and many called, including Mr. Morley.

A Liberal Victory.

London, Feb. 12 — Mansfield, the Liberal can lidate, was elected in Northampton to day by a vote of 5.786 Germane, Conservative, receiving 5.723 Bradlaugh, Liberal, in the same constituency had a majority at the last election of 679.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

In the House of Commons yesterday the bill to permit a widower to marry his deceased wife's sister passed its second reading by a vote of 102 to 155.

It is reported on excellent authority that a wholesale expulsion of Hebrews from Nogovaski and its environs has been caused by the Russian authorities Heavy snow storms were reported last night in the North of Scotland. All the railway trains were delayed by the snow. The wind was blowing a gale in the Irish Ses. Many vessels were running into port for shelter.

A dispatch from Buenos Ayres to London says that information received from the Rico de la Platadistricts shows that locus's and drought have reduced the maze c.op to a quarter of what the crop was in 1800.

At the Madrid Albenseum last evening Premier Canovas del Castillo read an erudite and interesting paper on the discovery of America, giving many curtous facts concern-Columbus. This is the first of a series of lectures by savants on the subject of Ameri-

ch.

The body of Mr. Freeman H. Morse, United States Consul General in London from 1881 to 1870, who died on February 8th at Surbiton, Surrey, where he had resided since 1870, was interred yesterday in the churchyard of St. Mary's parish church, Long Ditton.

Enhancement recommends as health, made in

Elaborate preparations are being made in Havana for the reception on their return home of the Cuban delegates who were sent to Spain to represent Cuban interests in the negotiations looking to a commercial treaty between Spain and the United States with reference to Cuba.

The Novosti says that King Alexander of Servia, who is now about afteen years of age, and who succeeded to the Servian throne upon the abdication of his father. King Milen, on March 6, 1589, is suffering from a dangerous chronic malady, which fact the regents. MM. Ristiten, Belimarkovitch and Protich, keep as secret as possible.

THE WHISKY TRUST PLOT.

Enough Evidence Secured to Convict Gibson of Bribery in the Federal Courts. CHICAGO, Feb. 12.-United States Attorney

Milchrist and State's Attorney Longenecker held an hour's conference to-day in relation to the Whisky Trust plot, in connection with which Secretary Gibson, of the trust, was arrested yesterday. Mr. Milchrist says that under the Federal law Gibson cannot be tried for any crime except bribery, the penalty for which is three years in the penitentiary—miserably inadequate to the offense. Under the State law, Mr. Milchrist says, he has enough evidence to send Gibson to the penitentiary for a long term of years. The State, however, will not take up the case until the Federal Court has tried Gibson for bribery. So far as Mr. Milchrist's knowledge goes, there is no evidence against any one but Mr. Gibson. The only new development in the case to-day was the discovery of a clue to the maker of the infernal machine said to have been given by Gibson to Dewar last January. An officer will go to Peorin to see the man suspected. No criminal intent or knowledge is attributed to the man, however. He is a machinist who sometimes did odd jobs for the whisky men. to the Whisky Trust plot, in connection with

DEWAR DISAPPRAIS. Dewar, who will be the main witness for the prosecution, suddenly disappeared yesterday shortly after the arrest was made. At the Grace Hotel, where he was stopping, the clerk said to day that he paid his bill yesterday noon and left, saying he was going to Fond-dulse, Was. Solicitor Hart refused to say what had become of Dewar. "He is in charge

of a deputy marshal," said he, "and has gone out of town. Knowing what I do of the desperate character of the Whisky Trust, I know that no man is safe who crosses their path." "Do you think an attempt would be made to kill bewarf" "I certainly do. He will be closely guarded, and I do think they will find out where he is."

Since January 10th Gibson has written several letters to Dewar, and sent him several telegrams. All those are in the possession of the authorities. "The letters," said Mr. Hart, "contain nothing tangible in and of themselves. The plot bewever, is hinted at, and in view of the facts they are valuable evidence. Gibson, in his letters, frequently admonishes Dewar that he was not using the dispatch he ought in the matter."

DECOY LETTER TO GIBSON.

DECOY LETTER TO OTHEON.

dispatch he ought in the matter."

DECOY LETTER TO GIRSON.

Last Monday the Department dictated a decoy letter to Gibson, having Dewar to write the letter of Gibson, having Dewar to write the letter. The letter was to the effect that he (Dewar) had made several attempts to carry out the plot, and had failed on account of the character of the liquid. He said that he though: it had lost its virtue. He instructed Gibson to come to Chicago Wednesday and bring a new bottle of the stuff. He also told him to bring evidence, that he intended to pay him for the job. Gibson answered by telegram that he would come to Chicago Wednesday morning. The grip which Gibson carried when he was arrested contained a shirt, a few collars, a bottle of liquid, and one hundred shares of whisky trust stock assigned to Dewar.

It was part of the deal to pay Dewar in part with stock, and Gibson evidently brought the box is to show Dewar and spur him on to do the deed. "What is the nature of the fluid?" "I think it is sulpinarie acid and phosphorus. I know that as soon as it is exposed for a moment to the air, it will ignite. In the box which Gibson gave to Dewar in January was a section of gun-barrel partly filled with oakum and gun cotton." "What is the nature of the explosive in the barrel beneath the oakum?" "I don't know."

WATTERSON EXPLAINS.

He Gives His Reasons for Writing the Letter to Governor Hill.

LOUISVILLE, Kr., Feb. 12,-The Hon, Henry Watterson, in response to requests from the United Press as to the authenticity of the letter

United Press as to the authenticity of the letter alleged to have been written by him to Governor Hill in regard to the New York State senatorship, farnishes the United Press the following statement:

Louiselle, Ky., Feb. 12.—I wrote the letter to Governor Hill, and I was impelled to do so by motives the slacerest and most disinterest ed. There appeared in many of the great newspapers last Sunday a sensational account of how a caucus of the United States Senators had resolved upon retiring Governor Hill from the Presidential arena, if I had been selected as the instrument of these Senators, and of how I had dispatched him a letter potent enough to alter his plans.

DEFENSED GOVERNOR HILL.

DEPENDED GOVERNOR HILL.

Whence the story emanated I cannot divine, but it was absurd and did such injustice to both Governor Hill and myself that I thought as I still think that there could be no objection on the part of anybody to the publication of the truth which flatly contradicted it. I was induced to this by the circumstance that Governor Hill had seemed to have adopted a course suggested by considerations alike honorable to his character and creditable to his judgment, the more so, indeed, since the letter in question furnished him and his friends impartial testimony to answer and refute a most odious and widely circuiated calumny.

retute a most officus and whitely circulates calumny.

I contess that I am surpised that the Governor should make such haste to disavow and discoun a course, which, however prompted, gratified every Democrat in the United States outside the State of New York, removing him at once from the field of mere political scheming, having the good of their country and party at heart.

I am equally distressed by the representation that Governor Hill should regard my plain but friendly words as impertment and insulting. I did no so intend them.

"I AM NO MAN'S MAN."

I cannot help thinking that the same words might be with propriety addressed to him, or to any Democratic asprant by the humblest Democrat in the land and I still hope that, annoyed by a publication which annoyed me as well, he has proceeded upon a misappinension of the facts of the case. I can assure him that neither in the writing nor the printing of my letter was there any purpose to take an advantage of him, and, least of all, to do him injustice. I am no man's man, and exist an eman's interest. To us his unhappy expression, "I am a Democrat," who has passed lifetime in the service of principles and politics from which I have never saught the slightest personal recognition of reward. I a 2 only humblated by the reflection that this service was not sufficient in the estimation of Governor Hill to protect me against his displessure, and that in the hursh construction which he puts upon a granume and sets forged letter, he visits me with what I must regard as unmerited suspicion.

[Signed]

GENERAL SHERMAN'S CONDITION. He is Fighting a Fierce Battle With Death, and May Recover.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Reports from General Sherman all through the forencon and day up Sherman all through the foremon and day up to 1 P. M., were very discouraging and hopeless, and indicated that his death might occur at any hour, but at 3 P. M. the following bulletin was issued:

"General Sherman's condition at this hour is reported to be so much improved as to give good hopes for his recovery."

7 P. M.—General Sherman is much lower the last two hours, Drs. Green and Alexander in attendance. Dr. Janeway is coming for another consultation. The General is not expected to live through the night. The family have given up all hope.

19:10 P. M.—This bulletin was issued at 9:30 by the son of General Sherman.

NO CHANGE IN HIS CONDITION

"Physicians in consultation say there is no chance. If General Sherman maintains his present status for twenty-four hours the situstion will be hopeful."

Mr. Thacksra. General Sherman's, sominaw, has just left the house (11.25 P. M.). He says the General is in a semi-conscious state, and no change is expected in his condition until after midnight.

Lieutenant Fitch has just left General Sherman's residence to spend the night at Dr. Green's house. He said at 11 o'clock General Sherman got out of bed and walked half way across the room without assistance. He could not speak, but appeared to recognize those in the room. The General had to be helped back to the bed. He was very much exhausted. The family do not anticipate say change before 1 or 2 o'clock. At that hour they fear a bad sinking spell.

CHANCE FOR RECOVERY.

At Midnight—There is no change for the worse in the General's condition. The doctors agree that if he continues as at present there is a chance for recovery.

At 1 o'clock the Jeneral is resting quietly. Dr. Alexander thought the crystpelias was leaving his patient. His breathing indicated that his lungs were filled with mucus. The General's condition has improved somewhat.

At 1:45 A. M. the members of the General's family are resting within casy call of the sick-room.

At 2:30 A. M. General Sherman's condition is unchanged.

is unchanged.

2 40 A. M.—No recognized change in General
Sherman's condition since last report. Tallors' National Exchane

Sr. Louis, Feb. 12.—The Tailors' National Exchange elected these officers to-day: President, R. R. Mowing, New York; Vice-President, Lewis F. Lindsay, St. Louis: Treasurer, Charles E. Hyde, Chicago, Recording Secretary, W. C. Mertz, Washington Financial Secretary, C. Dall, New York, The annual banquet at the Lindel to-night wound up the business of the convention.